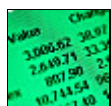


## 1345.4 - SA Stats, Feb 2007

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/02/2007

# Summary

## Overview



### In this issue of SA Stats

**27/02/2007** | This issue of SA Stats focuses on births and fertility in South Australia in 2005.



### Demography

Includes: **Estimated Resident Population**

**19/12/2006** | The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,554,700 at 30 June 2006, an increase of 12,600 persons (0.8%) since 30 June 2005, which was slightly higher than that recorded for the year ended 30 June 2005 (0.6%).



### State Accounts

Includes: **State Final Demand, Household Final Consumption Expenditure**

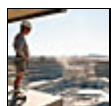
**19/12/2006** | South Australia's September 2006 quarter State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$16,607m and Australia's Domestic Final Demand was \$242,997m.



### Consumption

Includes: **Retail Turnover, New Motor Vehicle Sales**

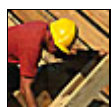
**19/12/2006** | The October 2006 trend estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,321.6m, compared with the Australian total of \$18,329.4m.



### Investment

Includes: **Private New Capital Expenditure, Mineral and Petroleum Exploration Expenditure**

**19/12/2006** | In the September 2006 quarter, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 1.5% to \$1,195m.



### Production

Includes: **Building Approvals**

**19/12/2006** | For each of the months between May 2006 and October 2006 the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved in South Australia has fallen, from 944 to 800 (a decrease of 15.3%).



### Prices

Includes: **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

**19/12/2006** | The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide increased by 3.8% in the 12 months to September 2006, compared with a 3.9% rise in the weighted average of eight capital cities.



### Labour Force

Includes: **Job Vacancies, Employed persons, Unemployment**

**19/12/2006** | In original terms, South Australia's total number of job vacancies decreased to about 9,000 in August 2006 from 10,800 in May 2006. There was a slight increase from a year earlier when there were 8,800 vacancies.



### Incomes

Includes: **Average Weekly Earnings**

**19/12/2006** | The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons

in South Australia has increased by 5.6% in the 12 months to August 2006 reaching \$993.80. Nationally, the corresponding increase was smaller (for the same period) at 3.1% (up to \$1,051.30).



## International Merchandise Trade

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

**19/12/2006** | The value of South Australian merchandise exports (in original terms) was \$770m in October 2006, up from \$731m in September 2006, and \$687m in October 2005. The value of merchandise imports increased to \$552m in October 2006 from \$528m in September 2006 and \$510m in October 2005.



## Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing Finance Commitments**

**19/12/2006** | The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia has risen by 20.8% to \$932m in the 12 months to October 2006. Nationally, for the same period, the increase was smaller at 10.0% (to a total of \$13,783m).

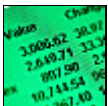


## Environment

Includes: **Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption**

**19/12/2006** | The main sources of water for South Australian households and businesses are local reservoirs (usually providing about 50%), the River Murray (normally providing just under one half) and groundwater (providing under 10%) ([SA WATER, Annual Report 2004-05](#)).

# In this Issue of SA Stats



## IN THIS ISSUE OF SA STATS

This issue of SA Stats focuses on births and fertility in South Australia in 2005.

Key points from this article:

- The number of South Australian births registered in 2005 was higher than in 2004, but was still lower than registered births in 1975.
- Between 2004 and 2005 South Australian teenage fertility increased and was the highest for all states and territories.
- In South Australia the percentage of exnuptial births has almost quadrupled from 1975 to 2005.
- In South Australia the proportion of all exnuptial births where paternity was not acknowledged in 2005 has dropped to almost 20% of the 1975 level.
- In 2005, the median age of South Australian mothers giving birth decreased for the first time in the period under review in this article.

In the **Births - South Australia** article, data have been rounded. Other Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other ABS publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications referenced in the feature article.

If you have any comments about this product please contact SA Client Services on ph: (08) 8237 7455 or alternatively e-mail [sa.statistics@abs.gov.au](mailto:sa.statistics@abs.gov.au).

# Articles

## ARTICLES

### **Births - South Australia**

This month's article presents data on births and fertility in South Australia in 2005.

### **Index of Articles published in SA Stats**

Provides a historical listing of articles that have been released as part of this product

## Demography



### **DEMOGRAPHY**

#### **ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION**

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,554,700 at 30 June 2006, an increase of 12,600 persons (0.8%) since 30 June 2005, which was slightly higher than that recorded for the year ended 30 June 2005 (0.6%).

All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the 12 months ended 30 June 2006. Western Australia recorded the largest growth rate (2.0%) and Tasmania recorded the lowest growth rate (0.7%). South Australia's population growth rate over this period (0.8%) was its largest since 1991 (1.0%).

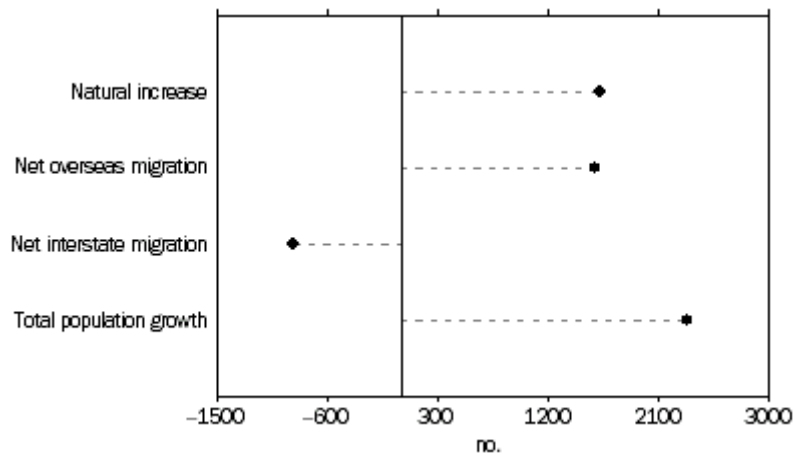
For the year ended 30 June 2006, South Australia recorded 18,100 births and 12,000 deaths. Net overseas migration was a gain of 9,500 persons which was the fifth consecutive financial year of growth and net interstate migration was a loss of 2,900.

In the June 2006 quarter South Australia recorded 4,600 births and 3,000 deaths and a gain in net overseas migration of 1,600 persons, whereas the net interstate migration resulted in a loss of 900.

Nationally, the preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) was 20,605,500 at 30 June 2006, an increase of 265,700 persons (1.3%) since 30 June 2005. The population growth rate for the year ended 30 June 2006 (1.3%) was slightly higher than that recorded for the year ended 30 June 2005 (1.2%). For the year ended 30 June 2006, Australia recorded 264,300 births and 133,100 deaths; the net overseas migration was a gain of 134,600 people.

In the June 2006 quarter Australia recorded 68,000 births and 32,200 deaths. The net overseas migration for Australia was a gain of 17,800 persons.

#### **POPULATION CHANGE, COMPONENTS, June 2006 Quarter, South Australia**



Source: [Australian Demographic Statistics \(cat. no. 3101.0\)](#)

## State Accounts



### STATE ACCOUNTS

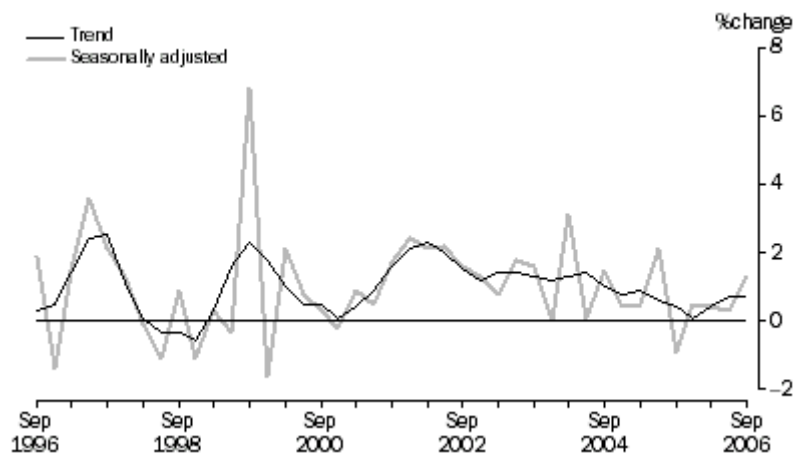
South Australia's September 2006 quarter State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$16,607m and Australia's Domestic Final Demand was \$242,997m.

The 0.7% increase in South Australia's State Final Demand recorded for the September 2006 quarter was similar to the increase in national Domestic Final Demand (0.6%).

Of the other states and territories the strongest growth for the quarter was reported in Queensland (up 1.9%) and the Northern Territory (up 1.5%). State Final Demand in Tasmania, however, fell 0.9% for the quarter.

In the September 1996 quarter South Australian State Final Demand comprised 7.1% of Australian Domestic Final Demand; by the September 2006 quarter, the proportion had declined to 6.8%. The proportional contribution to the Australian Domestic Final Demand of New South Wales and Tasmania also decreased over this time period while that of the other states and territories increased.

**STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures,  
Percentage change from previous quarter, South Australia**



Source: [Australian National Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5206.0)

## HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

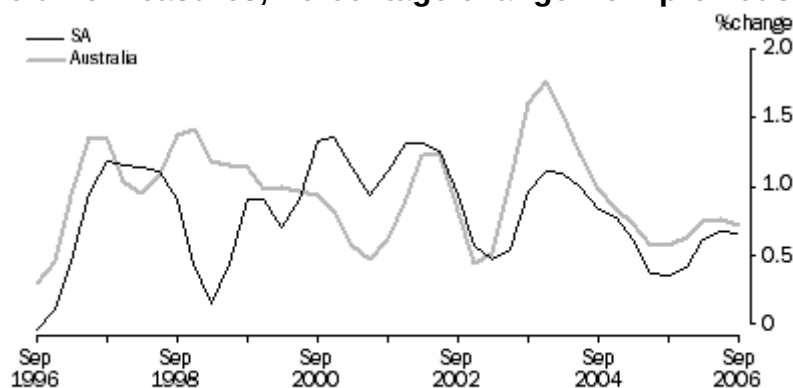
In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's September 2006 quarter HFCE was \$9,745m (7.2% of the national total of \$136,096m). This represented an 0.7% increase from the June 2006 quarter for both South Australia and Australia.

The expenditure components which showed the largest increases for South Australia when comparing September 2006 and September 2005 quarters were: Electricity, gas and other fuel (up 10.2 % to \$301m); and Recreation and culture (up 4.8% to \$1,197m). For this same comparison, the main Australian expenditure component increases were seen in: Electricity, gas and other fuel (up by 5.7% to \$2,804m); and Furnishings and household equipment (up 5.6% to \$7,907m). Decreases in expenditure on Cigarettes and tobacco were recorded for both South Australia (a 9.7% decrease to \$177m) and Australia (an 8.0% decrease to \$2,313m).

For South Australia, Electricity, gas and other fuel (up 2.0%) recorded the greatest increase in expenditure in the September 2006 quarter, followed by Furnishings and household equipment (up 1.9%). For the same period, the greatest increases for Australia were in Furnishings and household equipment (up 1.7%); and Transport services (up 1.5%). Expenditure for the quarter on Cigarettes and tobacco recorded the greatest decrease both for South Australia (down 1.7%) and Australia (down 1.0%).

Comparing September 2006 with September 1996, HFCE has increased 39.2% for South Australia and 46.8% for Australia.

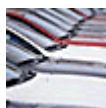
### HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE(a), Trend, Chain volume measures, Percentage change from previous quarter



(a) Revisions have been made to some aggregates. See Australian National Accounts (cat. no. 5206.0)

Source: [Australian National Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5206.0)

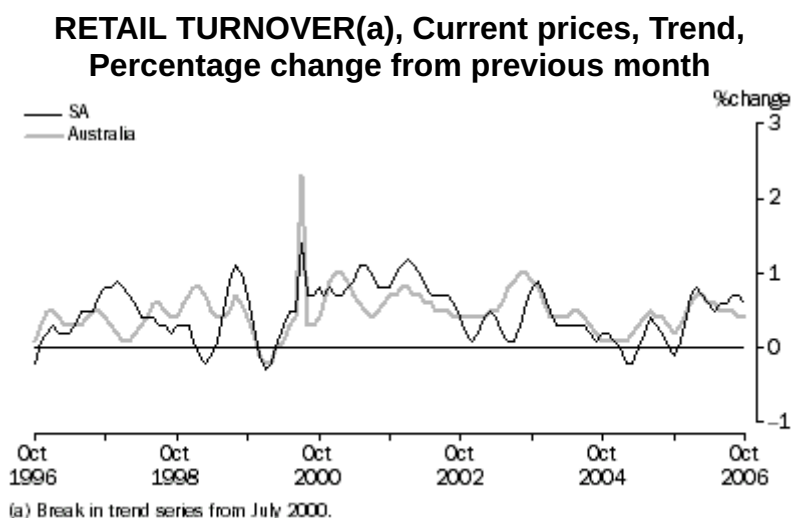
# Consumption



## CONSUMPTION

### RETAIL TURNOVER

The October 2006 trend estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,321.6m, compared with the Australian total of \$18,329.4m.

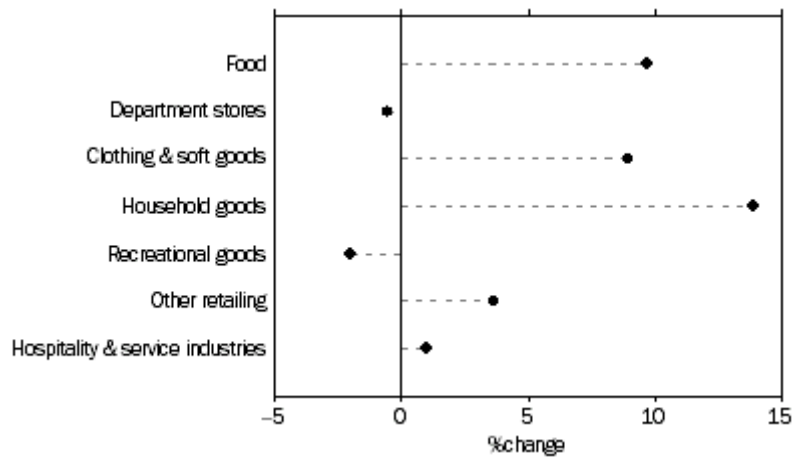


Source: [Retail Trade, Australia \(cat. no. 8501.0\)](#)

Comparing October 2006 with October 2005, retail turnover (trend) has increased by 7.1% for South Australia and 6.4% for Australia.

Over the same period, the two South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (trend) were in Household goods rising to \$190.4m (13.9%) and Food rising to \$584.3m (9.7%). The South Australian industry group which reported the largest decrease in retail turnover (trend) was Recreational goods retailing down by 2.0% to \$39.1m.

### **RETAIL TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY GROUP, Current prices, Trend, Percentage change over last twelve months, October 2006, South Australia**

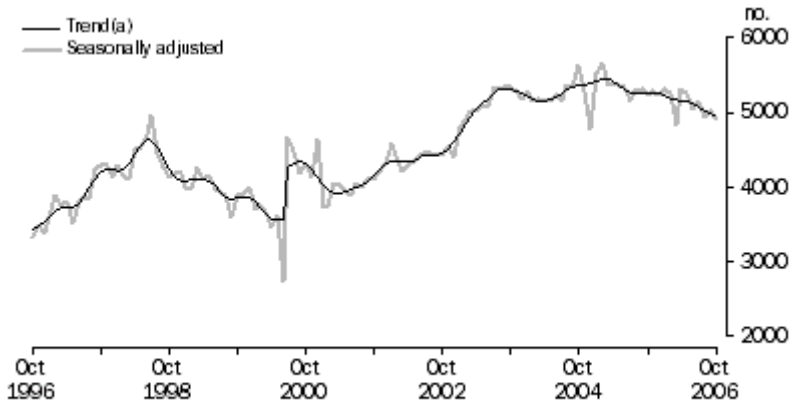


Source: [Retail Trade, Australia \(cat. no. 8501.0\)](#)

## NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In October 2006, 3,201 new passenger vehicles and 4,927 vehicles in total (in trend terms) were sold in South Australia. Corresponding sales for Australia were 50,660 and 81,145.

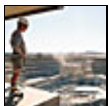
### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, South Australia



(a) Break in trend series between June 2000 & July 2000 with introduction of the New Tax System

Source: [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery, Oct 2006 \(cat. no. 9314.0.55.001\)](#)

## Investment



### INVESTMENT

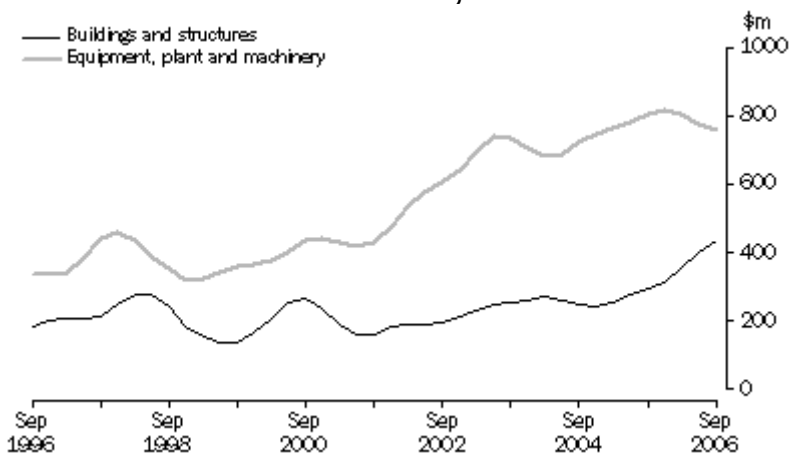
#### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

In the September 2006 quarter, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 1.5% to \$1,195m. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 2.6% to \$757m, while expenditure on buildings and structures increased by 9.5% to \$438m. For the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia decreased by 1.1% to \$18,383m.

Comparing September 2006 quarter with September 2005 quarter, South Australia's total

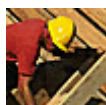
private new capital expenditure increased by 8.8%. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery fell by 6.1%; expenditure on buildings and structures grew by 49.5%. Nationally, total private new capital expenditure increased by 10.4%.

### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Trend, Chain volume measures, South Australia



Source: [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0)

## Production

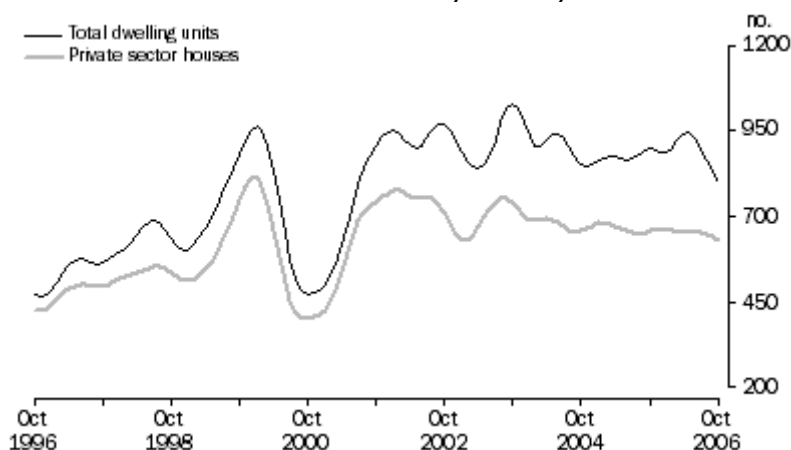


### PRODUCTION

#### BUILDING APPROVALS

For each of the months between May 2006 and October 2006 the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved in South Australia has fallen, from 944 to 800 (a decrease of 15.3%). For the corresponding period the total number (in trend terms) of Australian dwelling units approved has risen by 0.2% from 12,785 to 12,812. The trend estimate for South Australian private sector house approvals has fallen for each of the last four months to 633 in October 2006.

### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia

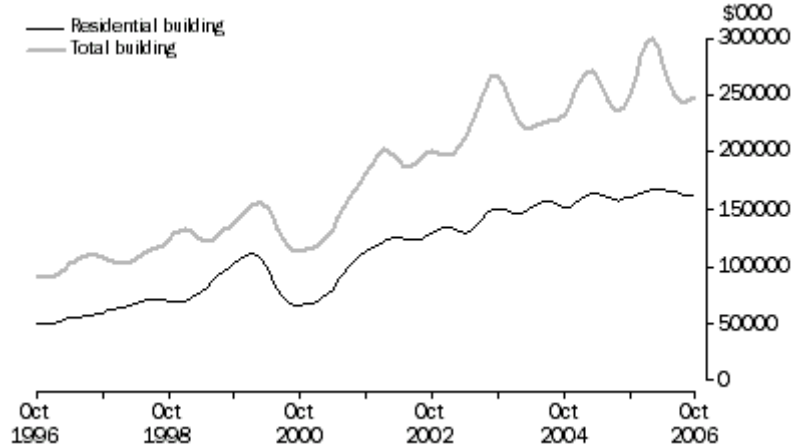


Source: [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0)



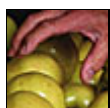
In October 2006, the total value (in trend terms) of building approvals was \$247.6m for South Australia and \$5,261.8m for Australia.

### VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0)

## Prices

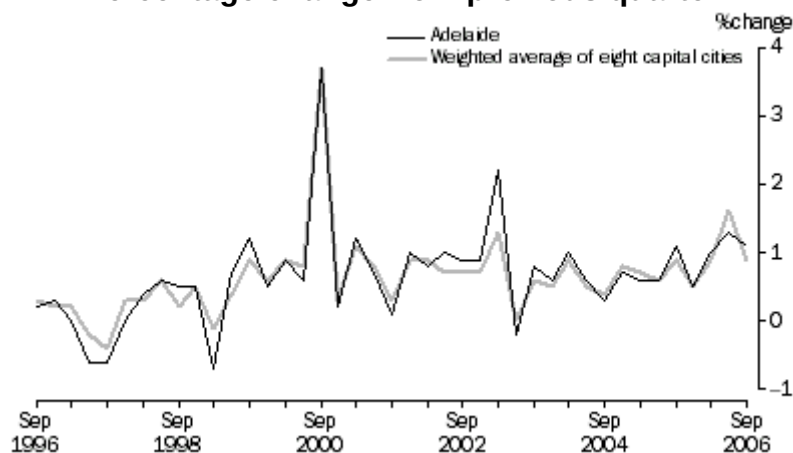


### PRICES

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide increased by 3.8% in the 12 months to September 2006, compared with a 3.9% rise in the weighted average of eight capital cities.

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Original, Percentage change from previous quarter

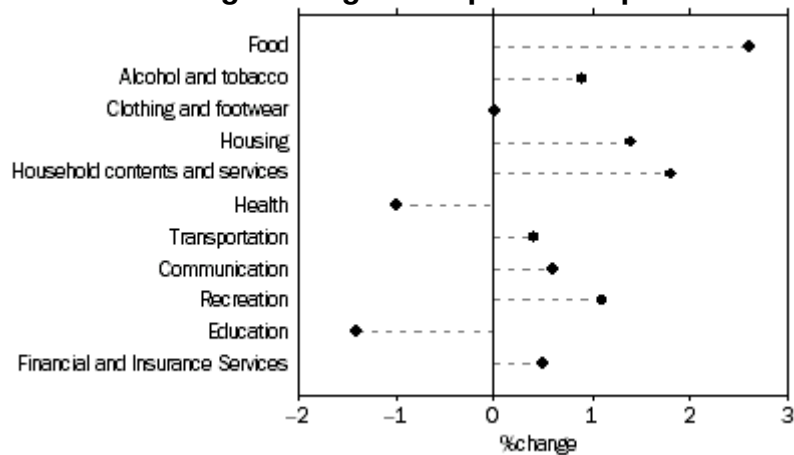


Source: [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6401.0)

In the September 2006 quarter, the categories with the largest percentage increases (contributing to the overall CPI movement for Adelaide) were Food (2.6%); Household

Contents and Services (1.8%); and Housing (1.4%).

### CPI MOVEMENT, ADELAIDE, Original - SEPTEMBER 2006 QUARTER, Percentage change from previous quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

## Labour Force

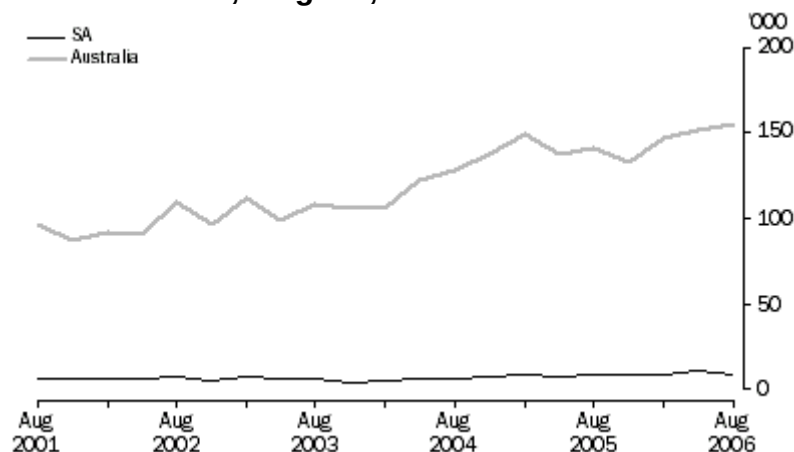


### LABOUR FORCE

#### JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, South Australia's total number of job vacancies decreased to about 9,000 in August 2006 from 10,800 in May 2006. There was a slight increase from a year earlier when there were 8,800 vacancies.

#### JOB VACANCIES, Original, South Australia and Australia



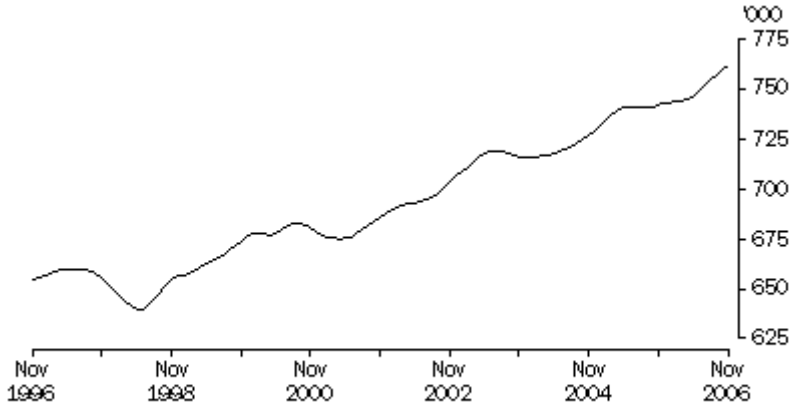
Source: Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, total employment in South Australia continues to rise, reaching a record high of about 762,100 persons in November 2006. Similarly, Australia recorded a series high of

about 10,289,400 persons.

**TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), Trend, South Australia**



(a) Series break at April 2001

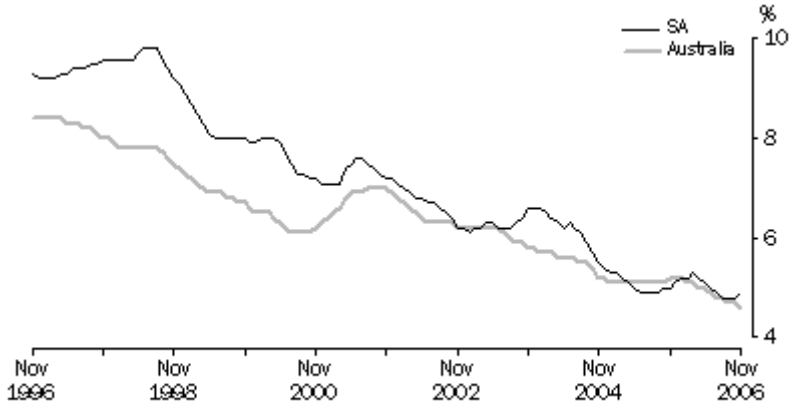
Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0)

**UNEMPLOYMENT**

The trend estimate of the unemployment rate for South Australia rose in November 2006 to 4.9% after falling since March 2006. Conversely, Australia's unemployment rate continues to fall recording a rate in November 2006 of 4.6%.

Since November 2003 the trend unemployment rate for South Australia has fallen from 6.6% to 4.9%.

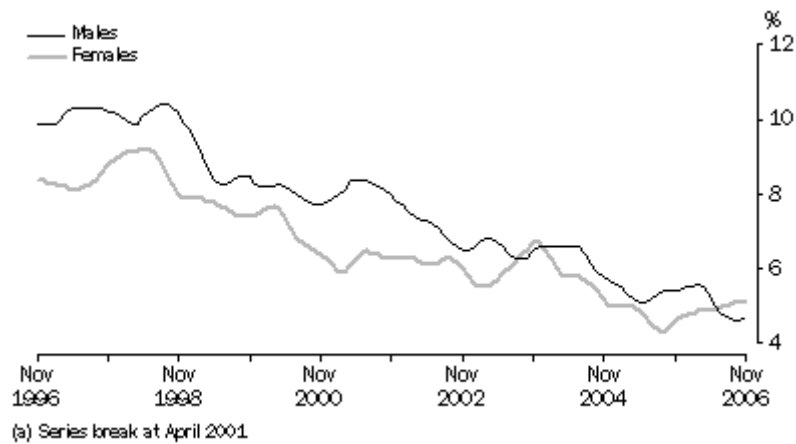
**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend, South Australia and Australia**



(a) Series break at April 2001

Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0)

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend, South Australia**



Source: [Labour Force, Australia \(cat. no. 6202.0\)](#)

For South Australia, the trend unemployment rate for females has risen, up from 4.6% in November 2005 to 5.1% in November 2006. In contrast, the unemployment rate for males has fallen, down from 5.4% in November 2005 to 4.7% in November 2006.

## Incomes

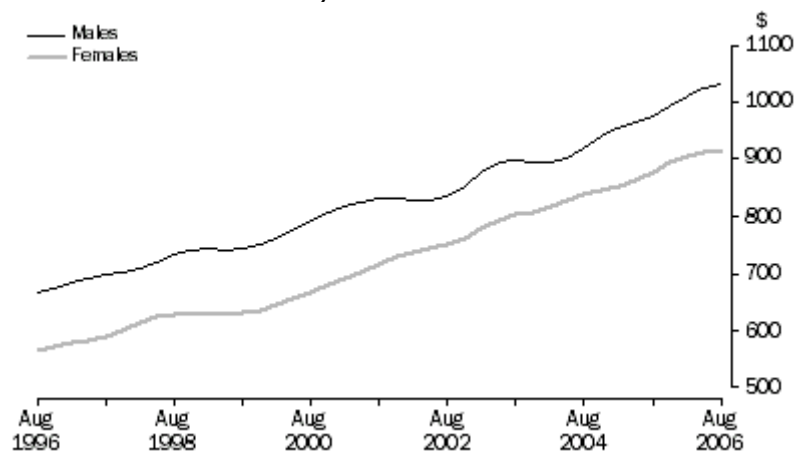


### INCOMES

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia has increased by 5.6% in the 12 months to August 2006 reaching \$993.80. Nationally, the corresponding increase was smaller (for the same period) at 3.1% (up to \$1,051.30).

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY, Trend, South Australia



Source: [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia \(cat. no. 6302.0\)](#)

For South Australia, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time, full-time adult) earnings has risen by 5.9% for males and 4.1% for females over the 12 months to August

2006.

The female average weekly earnings (\$913.60) in South Australia comprises 88.4% of the corresponding male average weekly earnings (\$1,033.60), compared with 89.9% observed a year earlier (August 2005).

## International Merchandise Trade

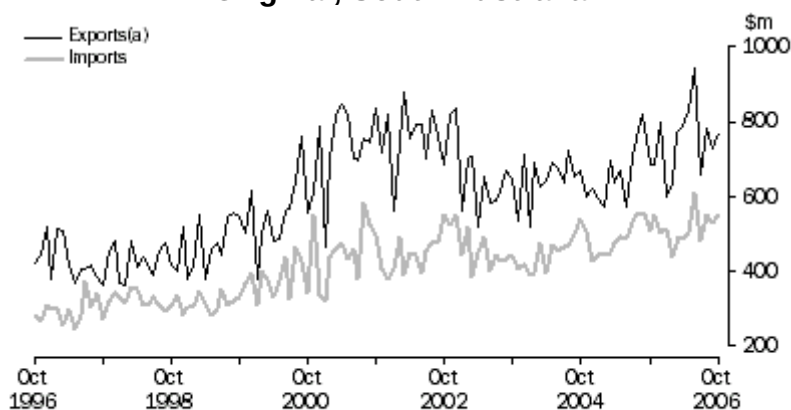


### INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

The value of South Australian merchandise exports (in original terms) was \$770m in October 2006, up from \$731m in September 2006, and \$687m in October 2005. The value of merchandise imports increased to \$552m in October 2006 from \$528m in September 2006 and \$510m in October 2005.

For all periods from July 1996 the value of exports from South Australia has exceeded the value of imports. Nationally, for the same period, in most months, the value of imports has exceeded the value of exports.

#### VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, Original, South Australia



(a) State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs.

Source: [International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5368.0)

## Housing Finance



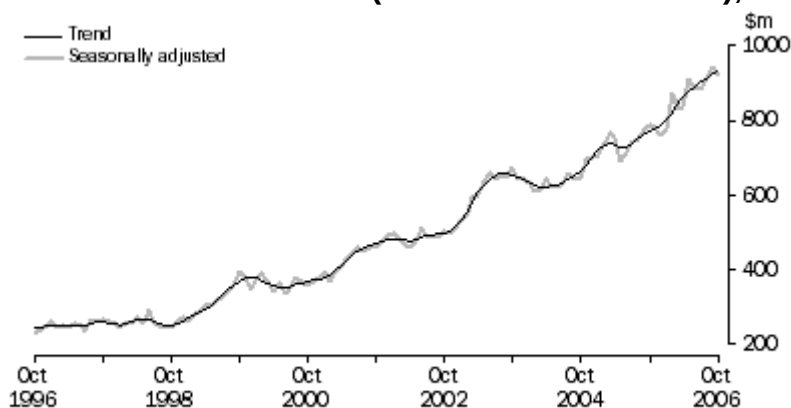
### HOUSING FINANCE

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in

South Australia has risen by 20.8% to \$932m in the 12 months to October 2006. Nationally, for the same period, the increase was smaller at 10.0% (to a total of \$13,783m).

### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION), South Australia



Note: Excludes alterations & additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: [Housing Finance, Australia \(cat. no. 5609.0\)](#)

Since October 1996, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia has more than doubled to \$177,800 in October 2006. Over the last decade, there has been little difference between the average loan size for first home buyers and for non-first home buyers in South Australia.

### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION), Original, Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer, South Australia



Note: Excludes alterations & additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: [Housing Finance, Australia \(cat. no. 5609.0\)](#)

## Environment



### ENVIRONMENT

#### WATER IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

During spring and early summer, water and rainfall is frequently discussed in the media in South Australia.

The main sources of water for South Australian households and businesses are local reservoirs (usually providing about 50%), the River Murray (normally providing just under one half) and groundwater (providing under 10%) ([SA WATER, Annual Report 2004-05](#)). Given that more than half of the water provided to South Australian households and businesses is from reservoirs, rainfall is of critical interest. In the Mt Lofty Ranges catchment areas of South Australia's main reservoirs, the winter (June, July and August) of 2006 was the driest on record, and the first 2 months of spring (September and October) were the driest since 1914 ([Bureau of Meteorology, Archive of SA and Adelaide Monthly Climate Summaries](#)). As at 30 November 2006, the main reservoirs were about 42% below capacity ([SA WATER, Reservoir levels](#)).

South Australian pastoral districts and agricultural districts are mainly reliant on rainfall for their water needs. During the winter and early spring of 2006, these districts generally experienced below to very much below average rainfalls ([Bureau of Meteorology, Archive of SA and Adelaide Monthly Climate Summaries](#)). The southern and south-eastern parts of the agricultural districts and the Eyre Peninsula were particularly affected by the dry conditions.

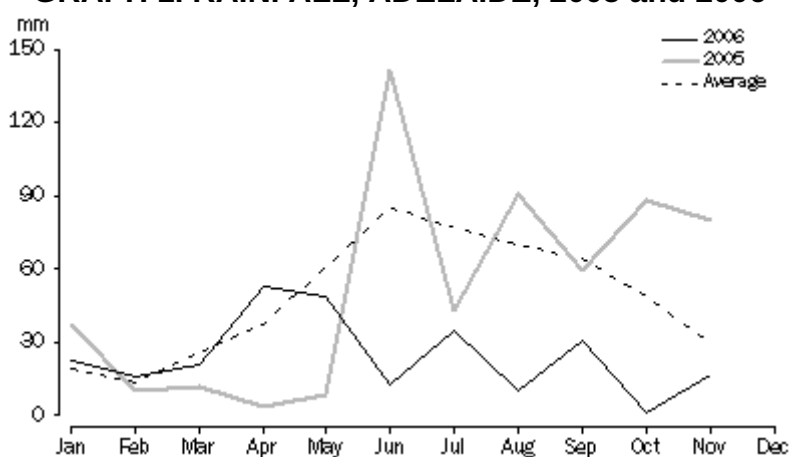
## RAINFALL IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Bureau of Meteorology described South Australia's 2006 spring weather (September, October and November) as 'extremely dry' with rainfall 'significantly below average'. Winter was described as 'very dry' with winter rainfall 'very much below average' over the Agricultural areas. In autumn (March, April and May) much of the State experienced 'average to below average' rainfall.

## RAINFALL IN ADELAIDE

Adelaide commenced 2006 with above average rainfall for the summer months (January and February) and autumn season. However, Adelaide's 2006 winter was the driest on record. Other features of Adelaide's 2006 rainfall are summarised in Table 1.

**GRAPH 1. RAINFALL, ADELAIDE, 2005 and 2006**



Source: [Bureau of Meteorology, Archive of SA and Adelaide Monthly Climate Summaries](#)

**TABLE 1. FEATURES OF ADELAIDE'S RAINFALL, 2005 AND 2006**

MONTH	2005 RAINFALL	2006 RAINFALL	AVERAGE RAINFALL	COMMENT FOR 2006
January	37.0	22.4	19.2	

February	10.4	15.6	13.6	
March	11.6	20.2	25.7	
April	3.2	52.4	37.5	Wettest April since 1998
May	8.2	48.8	60.7	
June	141.8	12.4	85.2	Driest since 1967
July	42.8	34.2	76.5	June/July period is second driest on record
August	90.8	10.2	69.8	Third driest on record
September	59.2	31.0	64.0	Driest June to September period since 1914
October	88.4	1.0	48.5	Equal driest on record
November	79.6	16.6	32.5	Driest November since 2003

## SEASON

Summer	79.4	94.4	60.3	Wettest summer since 2002/03
Autumn	23.0	121.4	123.9	Wettest autumn since 2001
Winter	275.4	58.6	231.5	Driest on record
Spring	227.2	50.2	145.1	Driest first two months since 1914

Source: [Bureau of Meteorology, Archive of SA and Adelaide Monthly Climate Summaries](#)

## RAINFALL IN PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS

As with the Adelaide metropolitan area, the South Australian pastoral and agricultural districts suffered below average rainfall deficiencies during winter and spring of 2006. Table 2 summarises the 2006 monthly rainfall statistics for these areas.

**TABLE 2. RAINFALL IN SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS, JANUARY 2006 TO NOVEMBER 2006**

MONTH	SA PASTORAL DISTRICTS	SA AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS
January	Average to above average	Average to above average
February	Ranged from above to near average	Ranged from very much above to near average
March	Ranged from average to below average	Ranged from above average to very much above average
April	Average to above average	Average to above average
May	Ranged from below to very much below average	Below average
June	Below to very much below average	Below to very much below average
July	Above to very much above average	Below to very much below average
August	Below to very much below average	Mostly very much below average
September	Below to very much below average	Below to very much below average. Much of Eyre Peninsula recorded 'lowest on record rainfall'
October	Average to below average	Ranged from below to very much below average
November	Ranged from near average to very much below average	Ranged from average to very much below average

Source: [Bureau of Meteorology, Archive of SA and Adelaide Monthly Climate Summaries](#)

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RESERVOIRS

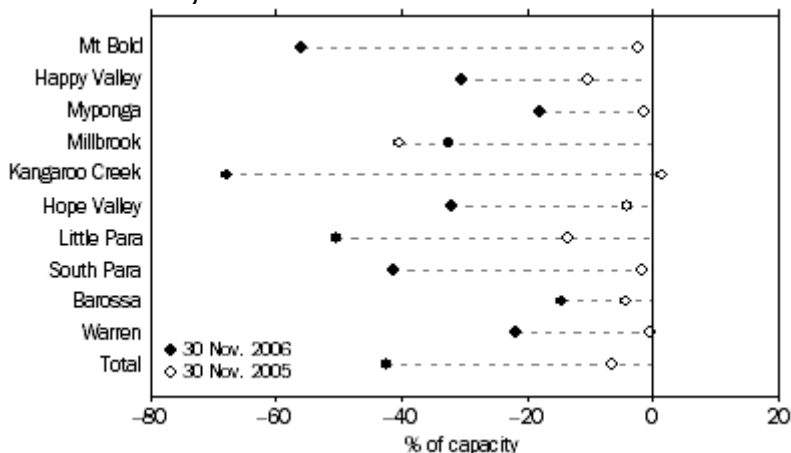
### RESERVOIR LEVELS

The 113.6 gigalitres (GL) of water held in South Australia's main reservoirs at 30 November 2006 was well below (by about 42%) their combined capacity of 197.4 GL. The two largest



reservoirs, Mt Bold and South Para, were at 44% and 59% capacity, while Kangaroo Creek was at 32% capacity. At the same time in 2005, South Australia's main reservoirs were only 6% below capacity.

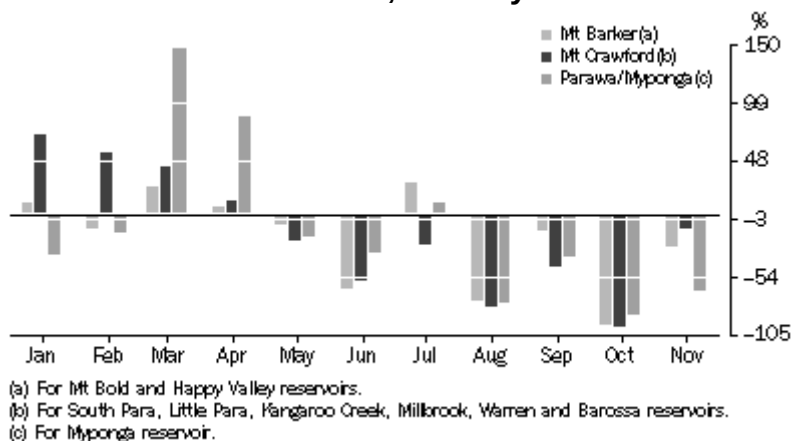
**GRAPH 2. RESERVOIR LEVELS AS A PROPORTION BELOW CAPACITY, South Australia, 30 November 2005 and 30 November 2006**



Source: [SA WATER, Reservoir levels](#)

The main South Australian reservoirs supplying water to Adelaide are within the Mount Lofty Ranges region and the weather stations closest to the reservoirs are the Mt Crawford, Mt Barker and Parawa/Myponga weather stations. Rainfalls in the first four months of 2006 were generally above average. From May to November, 2006 monthly rainfalls recorded at these weather stations were generally below average, particularly for the months of August and October (Graph 3). When the entire period January 2006 to November 2006 (inclusive) is considered, all of these stations recorded below-average rainfall totals for the eleven month period; for Mt Barker the total rainfall was 72% of the average for this period, Mt Crawford was 65% and Parawa/Myponga was 78%.

**GRAPH 3. DEVIATION FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL, Main reservoir catchment areas, January 2006 to November 2006**



Source: [Bureau of Meteorology, Daily Weather Observations for South Australia](#) and [Bureau of Meteorology, Climate Averages for Australian Sites - Averages for South Australian Sites](#)

## WATER CONSUMPTION

### DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION

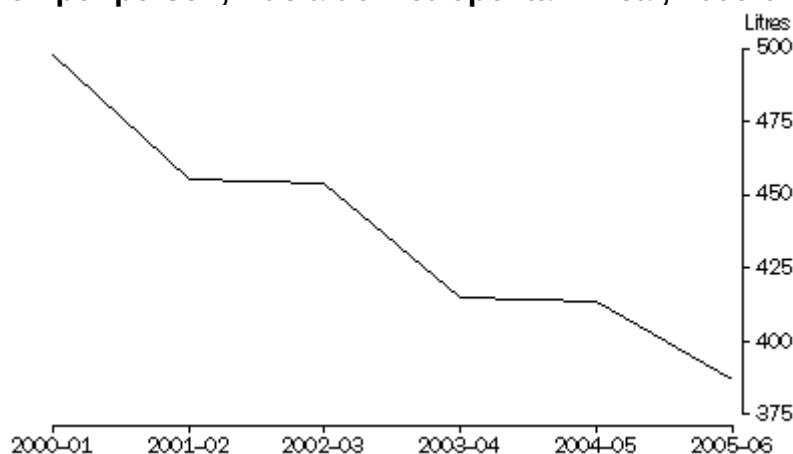
The average water consumption in the Adelaide metropolitan area for November 2006 was 513 megalitres (ML) per day, which was 22% greater than for November 2005 (421 ML/day).

The daily average water consumption for November is 506 ML/day. The total water consumption from July 2006 to November 2006 was 62,931 ML (or 411ML/day) compared with 51,532 ML (337ML/day) for the same period in 2005-06.

Source: [SA WATER, Reservoir levels](#)

Graph 4 shows the average daily water consumption per person in the Adelaide Metropolitan area decreasing. Water restrictions were introduced in 2003-04.

**GRAPH 4. AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION,  
Consumption per person, Adelaide Metropolitan Area , 2000-01 to 2005-06**



Source: [SA WATER, Annual Reports, Operations Overview](#)

## About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian economy. The overview will be updated on a quarterly basis (in March, June, September and December) and in the intervening months the publication will include feature articles that provide a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other ABS publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications (links to source documents are provided in the summary table).

Replaces: 1307.4

## Births - Feature Article

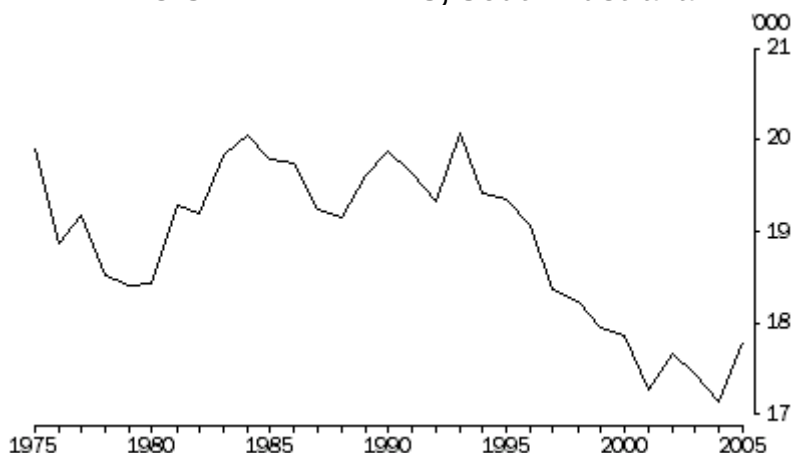
### BIRTHS - SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The number of South Australian births registered in 2005 was 3.9% higher than in 2004, but was still 10.5% below the 19,900 registered births in 1975. During 2005 there were 17,800 registered births in South Australia. Of these births just over half (51.0% or 9,100) were male and 49.0% (or 8,700) were female, with the sex ratio at birth being 104.4 male babies for every 100 female babies.

In 2005 there were 259,800 births registered in Australia, 2.2% higher than in 2004 and 11.5% higher than in 1975.

There were 720 births registered in South Australia during 2005 where at least one parent was identified as Indigenous (4.0% of South Australian births). For the same period, there were 12,100 births registered in Australia where at least one parent was identified as Indigenous (4.6% of Australian births).

### REGISTERED BIRTHS, South Australia



Source: Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001) and Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)

### TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

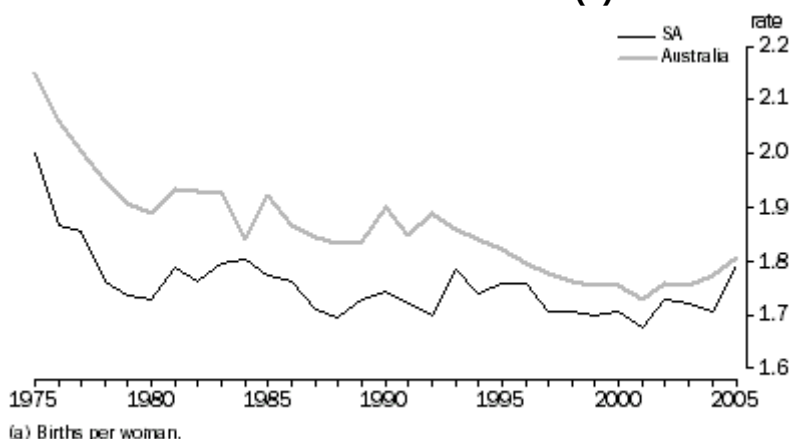
In 2005, South Australia's total fertility rate (TFR) was 1.79 babies per woman, higher than the 2004 figure of 1.71 but lower than the 1975 figure of 2.00.

The TFR in Australia in 2005 was 1.81 babies per woman, higher than the 2004 figure of 1.77 and lower than the 1975 figure of 2.15.

All states and territories recorded higher TFRs in 2005 compared with 2004. Northern Territory had the highest TFR (2.29) in 2005 and South Australia had the third lowest. The Australian Capital Territory had the lowest TFR of 1.65.

The TFR represents the average number of babies that a woman could expect to bear during her reproductive lifetime, assuming current age-specific fertility rates continue to apply. TFRs for the states, territories and Australia are based on individual years of birth registration data. TFRs for Adelaide, the balance of South Australia and Local Government Areas are average rates calculated using data for the three years ending in the reference year (i.e. 2005 rates are an average for 2003, 2004 and 2005).

### TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a)



In 2005, the TFR for the balance of South Australia (2.08) was higher than the TFR for Adelaide (1.64). The Local Government Area (LGA) with the highest TFR in South Australia was Orroroo/Carrieton (DC) with 3.27 babies per woman, followed by Cleve (DC) (3.07) and Southern Mallee (DC) (2.97). The LGAs with the lowest TFRs in South Australia were Adelaide (C) (0.90), Holdfast Bay (C) (1.25), and Walkerville (M) (1.27). Adelaide was the second lowest TFR of all LGAs in Australia in 2005, behind only Perth (0.81).

The TFR for Indigenous women in South Australia in 2005 (2.09 babies per woman) was slightly higher than for all Indigenous women in Australia (2.06). Indigenous women in the Northern Territory recorded the highest TFR (2.47) of the states and territories while Indigenous women in Tasmania recorded the lowest TFR (1.67).

## **AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY**

In 2005 South Australian women aged 30–34 years recorded the highest fertility rate of all South Australian women, with 112.9 babies per 1,000 women. This was slightly higher than the 2004 rate of 112.7 and almost double the 1975 rate of 62.1. In 1975 women aged 25–29 years recorded the highest fertility, with 143.7 babies per 1,000 women.

In 2005, Australian women aged 30–34 years recorded their highest fertility since 1964, with 117.5 babies per 1,000 women. This was an increase from 114.4 babies per 1,000 women in 2004. In 1975, the fertility rate for Australian women aged 30–34 years was 74.1.

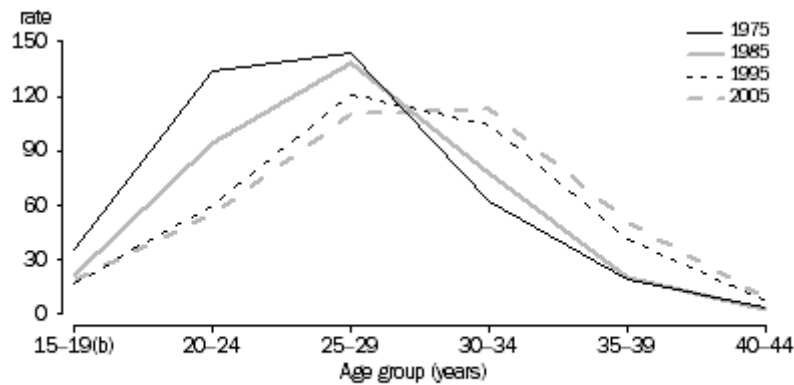
In 2005, South Australian women aged 25–29 years recorded the second highest fertility rate of all South Australian women, increasing to 110.0 babies per 1,000 women from 100.4 in 2004, but lower than 143.7 in 1975. A similar pattern was seen for Australian women aged 25–29 years. The fertility rate for this group was 103.0 babies per 1,000 women in 2005, up from 102.5 in 2004 but lower than 149.6 in 1975.

Many more babies were born per 1,000 women aged 20–24 years in South Australia and Australia in 1975 than in 2005. The fertility rate for South Australian women aged 20–24 years in 2005 was 55.2 per 1,000 women. While this was an increase from 2004 (49.1) it was much lower than in 1975 (134.1). The fertility rate for Australian women aged 20–24 in 2005 was 52.9 babies per 1,000 women. This was a small decrease from 2004 (53.4) and much lower than 1975 (133.9).

## **Teenage Fertility**

Declines in fertility rates amongst Australian teenagers have occurred since 1975. Some states and territories recorded an increase in teenage fertility in 2005. Between 2004 and 2005 South Australia recorded the largest increase of all states and territories (13.8 babies per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years in 2004 to 18.9 in 2005). Despite this recent increase, teenage fertility in South Australia remains considerably lower than earlier years; in 1975 South Australia's teenage fertility was 35.8. Between 2004 and 2005, national teenage fertility continued to decrease, from 16.3 to 16.0. In contrast, in 1975 teenage fertility was 40.1.

## **AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a), South Australia**



(a) Births per 1,000 women.  
(b) Includes births to mothers less than 15 years.

Source: [Australian Historical Population Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001) and [Births, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3301.0)

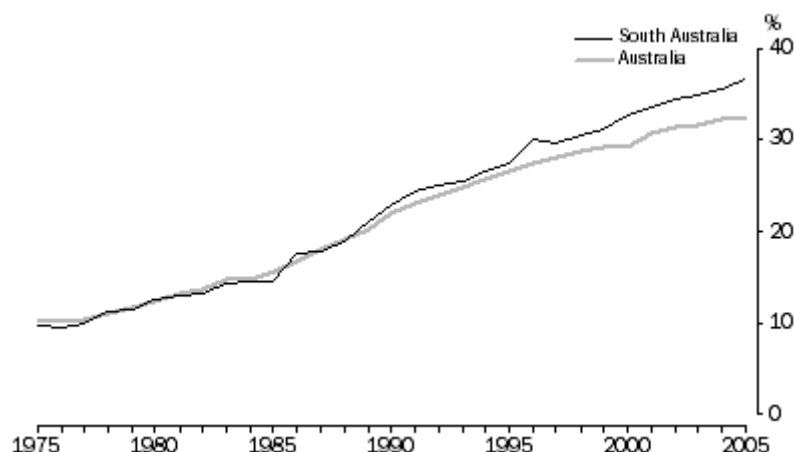
## NUPTIAL AND EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS

For both South Australia and Australia, the proportion of exnuptial births has been increasing since the 1950s.

In 2005, 63.4% of births were nuptial births, that is births to South Australian mothers who were married at the time of birth (marriage refers to a registered marriage). Exnuptial births accounted for the remaining 36.6% of births, although many of these births may have been to mothers in de facto relationships. An exnuptial birth is the birth of a child whose parents were not legally married to each other at the time of the child's birth. In 1975, South Australian nuptial births accounted for 90.3% of all births and 9.7% of births were exnuptial.

In 2005, 67.8% of all Australian births were nuptial births and 32.2% of births were exnuptial births. In 1975, Australian nuptial births accounted for 89.8% of all births and 10.2% of births were exnuptial.

### EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS, Proportion of all births



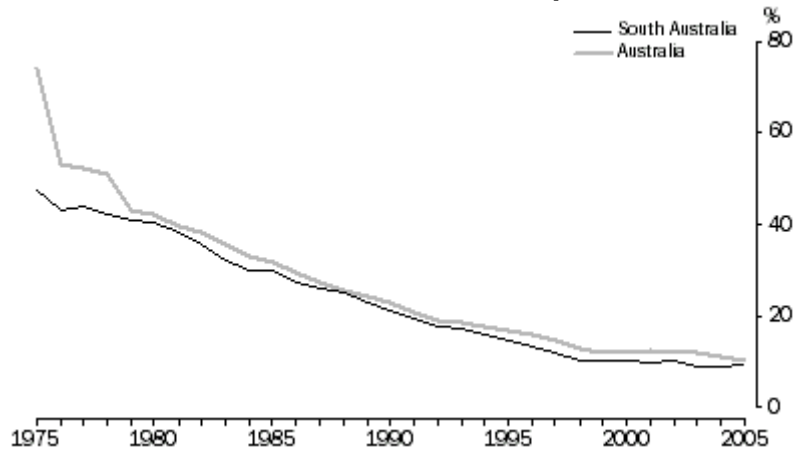
Source: [Australian Historical Population Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001) and [Births, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3301.0)

## Acknowledgement of paternity

With exnuptial births comes the possibility that the father may not acknowledge the birth

(that is, the father has not signed the birth registration statement). While the number of exnuptial births has greatly increased over the past thirty years, the proportion of births in which paternity was not acknowledged has decreased. In South Australia the proportion of all exnuptial births where paternity was not acknowledged decreased from 47.5% in 1975 to 9.2% in 2005. For Australia, the proportion of all exnuptial births where paternity was not acknowledged decreased from 74.2% in 1975 to 10.0% in 2005.

### **PATERNITY-NOT-ACKNOWLEDGED BIRTHS, Proportion of all exnuptial births**



Source: [Australian Historical Population Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001) and [Births, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3301.0)

### **AGE OF PARENTS AT CONFINEMENT**

The median age of all South Australian mothers giving birth in 2005 (referred to as their age of confinement) was 30.1 years, lower than that recorded for 2004 (30.8 years). This was the first decrease over the period under review in this article. In 1975 the median age of South Australian mothers was 25.4 years. The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory also reported declines in the median age of mothers while all other states reported increases.

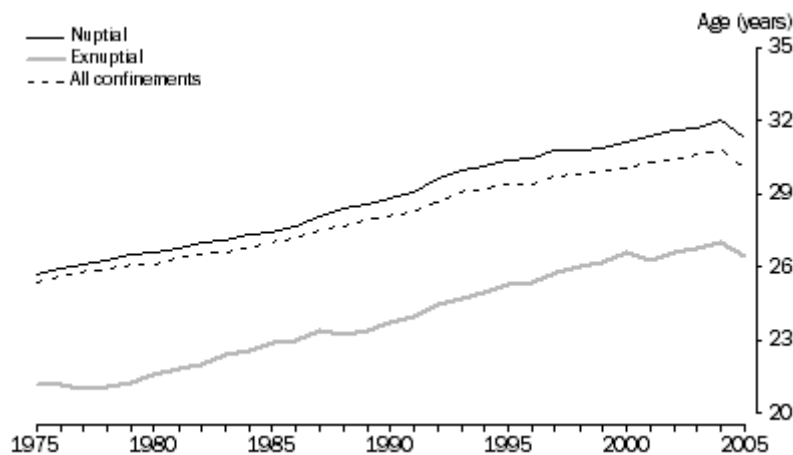
The median age of all Australian mothers giving birth in 2005 was the highest on record (30.7 years). This was higher than 2004 (30.6 years) and 1975 (25.8 years).

Like their female counterparts, the median age of South Australian fathers has also declined. In 2005 the median age of all South Australian fathers was 32.6 years, slightly lower than that recorded for 2004 (33.0 years). In 1975 the median age of South Australian fathers was 28.0 years.

The median age of all Australian fathers was 32.9 years in 2005, higher than that recorded for 2004 (32.8 years) and 1975 (28.6 years).

Both South Australian and Australian women who register an exnuptial birth are more likely to be younger than women who register a nuptial birth. Both South Australian and Australian women who registered an exnuptial birth in 2005 had a median age almost five years younger than women who registered a nuptial birth. In 2005, the median age of South Australian women who registered an exnuptial birth was 26.4 years (31.3 years for nuptial births). Similarly, Australian women who registered an exnuptial birth in 2005 had a median age of 27.0 years (31.7 years for nuptial births).

### **MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHERS, South Australia**



Source: [Australian Historical Population Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001) and [Births, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3301.0)

When considering only exnuptial births, those exnuptial births where paternity was not acknowledged were more likely to have a younger mother. In 2005, the median age of South Australian women who had an exnuptial birth where paternity was not acknowledged was 23.6 years (26.7 years for exnuptial births where the paternity was acknowledged). In 2005, the median age of Australian women who had an exnuptial birth where paternity was not acknowledged was 25.1 years (27.2 years for exnuptial births where the paternity was acknowledged).

## REFERENCES

[Australian Historical Population Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)

[Births, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3301.0)

## Index of Articles published in SA Stats

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